



COMMUNITY SERVICE NEWSLETTER

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COMMUNITY SERVICE NEWSLETTER is published six times a year by Community Service, Inc. Our purpose is to promote the small community as a basic social institution involving organic units of economic, social and spiritual development.

the self-reliant community

CONFERENCE '87

by Theresa Wilhelm Fallon

"The Self-Reliant Community" is the topic of this year's Community Service conference to be held the weekend of October 23-25 in Yellow Springs. The theme of self-reliance is becoming increasingly popular as a way to turn around depressed economies--and the accompanying cultural and social depression affecting communities--especially in rural areas and/or those dependent on one industry.

Many towns falling on hard times are scrambling for that lucrative government contract or trying to provide any incentive possible to attract corporate subsidiaries to locate in their town and bail them out of their economic slump--even if it brings long term negative effects such as economic dependency, toxic waste, depressed wages, etc. Self-reliance theory looks to the resources already in the community. It is based on an informed and active citizenry determining its own choices and accepting responsibility for itself; such as identifying local skills, talents, and capital that have been lying dormant and promoting an atmosphere that encourages invention and recognizes the importance of small family-owned businesses.

It is knowing where the local bank deposits are being invested and ensuring that a sig-

nificant amount of those deposits are reinvested back in the community. It is promoting the purchase of local produce through the local grocery or by setting up a farmer's market. It is forming a community credit union. It is local workers taking over operations when threatened with a plant closing--the list goes on.

It also means taking care of one's own, i.e. taking on the responsibility to channel resources for the well-being of the entire community including the homeless, hungry and elderly. Examples of possible community projects are establishing neighborhood health centers, food banks, neighborhood nursing homes or taking the elderly into our homes instead of putting them into institutions, and mainstreaming the mentally and physically handicapped into our schools and businesses.

A key to self-reliance is diversity. A diverse economy is more stable, a diverse population more stimulating, a diverse culture and education more apt to produce more flexible, adaptive and creative citizens who will be active in shaping their communities.

Self-reliance is also something that is achieved only through a community effort.

One of our scheduled speakers, Bill Berkowitz, has filled a book, entitled Community Dreams, with ideas that promote local initiative and cooperation among neighbors who work together to provide their own needs and pursue their ideals of what they want their town to be. He cites hundreds of examples and ideas--some that involve getting government or corporate grants, but most that involve only grass-root imagination, enthusiasm and elbow grease. Tackling one's own problems with creativity and ingenuity instead of relying on outside "expertise" fosters a community spirit and purpose that is rapidly eroding from even close-knit small towns of few residents.

The concept of regeneration, which will also be a theme of our conference, is intimately related to achieving self-reliance. The Regeneration Project in Emmaus, Pennsylvania has for years been promoting the idea of maximizing the resources already available in the community. Regenerative economic development, for example is defined as "the creation of goods and services from locally available resources through the building of community and work that is in harmony with nature.... [It] fosters an economics of global independence based on local and regional self-reliance." The regenerative approach extends to agriculture, ecology, health, politics, technology and even theology.

Recently reported in newspapers and on television is the story of Havana, North Dakota (pop. 140) whose residents rallied together to revive their dying community: As reported in the Adair County (Iowa) Free Press by editor Ed Sidey:

The school had closed. Then the only cafe in town was about to close. It had been the gathering point for the whole community, the social center. The residents figured if the cafe went, so would the town.

Rather than let it happen, the town took over the cafe. Volunteers were organized. Each person who was able gave two days a month to work in the cafe. The best cooks did the cooking, and the rest did other chores. It worked...so well that business began to grow...people from around began to come to the cafe. The demand for food to supply the restaurant resulted in reopening the grocery

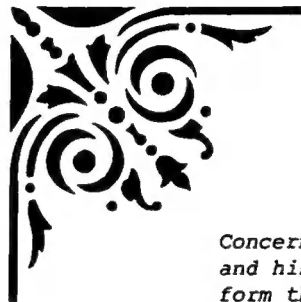
store which had closed... The town took the profits and opened a recreation center in the empty school building that included an archery range and other games.

That is regeneration. No state or federal tax dollars involved here. No big gift from a foundation. Just local folks using their own skills and the things they had right there.

Jeff Burcuwitz, who works for the Regeneration Project and will also be a speaker at our conference, recently held a workshop in Greenfield, Iowa, a town of 2,100 hit by the farm crunch that has engulfed much of mid-America. By asking participants to list three things they liked most about their town, he focused the group on its assets, not its needs. As reported in the Christian Science Monitor, March 31, 1987:

"To the surprise of most everyone there...the tally of assets had topped the 100 mark. Few had any idea that their embattled rural community had so much going for it. Suddenly they had 'reason to hope again.'"

Many communities are already pulling together and implementing self-reliance in attitude and action. This fall's Community Service conference hopes to build on this new way of looking at the positive aspects of our communities and provide inspiration and practical ideas to further the work already begun.



Concern for man himself and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavors...in order that the creations of our mind shall be a blessing and not a curse to mankind.

--Albert Einstein

An Ecological Alternative

Edited from materials sent to us by John Magee of the Earth Care Paper Company.

Over a billion trees will be cut down this year to meet the U.S. demand for paper. Most of that paper will be used once, then thrown away. Considering the fact that the U.S. uses about one third of the entire world production of paper, it's not surprising that forest harvest exceeds replacement. And the situation is getting worse as our consumption of paper continues to increase every year.

Recycling waste paper from home and work is one way individuals can help protect forest resources and reduce waste. The other equally important step is to buy recycled paper products. Unless there is a demand for recycled products, there will not be a market for waste paper. By choosing recycled paper products, consumers increase demand for recycling and ease the pressure to cut forests.

Recycled paper saves trees and protects the environment in many ways. Consider depletion of fossil fuels. The paper industry is the largest industrial user of fuel oil and the third largest consumer of energy in the United States. It takes less than half as much energy to produce recycled paper compared to manufacturing paper from virgin wood pulp. The energy conservation resulting from a switch to recycled paper is significant.

Another advantage of recycled paper is less pollution is discharged during the manufacturing process. Air pollution is 74% less and water pollution is reduced by 35% compared to virgin paper production. If you've ever lived near a paper mill you can fully appreciate these statistics.

Solid waste disposal is a critical problem in many parts of the country and paper is a big factor, constituting half of the volume of waste in landfills. A large percentage could be recycled, for example during World War II the U.S. was recycling 43% of its waste paper. Today only 24% of our waste paper is recycled. Increasing paper recycling is clearly part of the solution to the solid waste problem.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cites lack of consumer demand for recycled paper products as the main factor limiting the recycling of paper. Often perceived as being lower grade, recycled paper is actually equal in quality to virgin paper. To make recycled paper, the waste paper must be sorted by grade. Clean office paper recycles into similar high grade paper and newspaper recycles into low grade paper.

Locating recycled paper products is sometimes difficult. One good source is the Earth Care Paper Company, which sells a wide selection of recycled paper for home and business use. Tucked away in the north woods of Michigan, this unique company is owned and operated by two environmentalists. Teaching people about the values of recycled paper comes naturally for Carol and John Magee, who both hold degrees in environmental education and previously worked for environmental organizations. The Magees are trying to increase demand for recycled products through educational efforts and by making quality recycled paper products readily available through the mail.

According to "Building Economic Alternatives," the quarterly publication of Co-op America, Winter 1987, "The Earth Care Paper Company is a small business with big goals. Four years after its start, it's still the only paper company offering a full line of paper products made only from recycled waste. Proving that their hard work is paying off, sales in 1986 doubled those of the previous year (which had tripled sales from the year before). Thanks to the Magees and the rest of their staff, more people each year are buying quality paper products that contribute to a clean and healthy environment."

"We're trying to change the American waste ethic by breaking the habit of produce, consume and throw out," explains John Magee, who also helped start Recycle North, the local non-profit recycling organization. "Saving trees is the most commonly recognized advantage of recycled paper," states John. Current recycling efforts conserve 200 million trees annually but over a billion are cut each year to meet the United State's growing demand for paper. Forest harvest exceeds replacement and the U.S. is now importing pulpwood from Canada and the tropics.

"We started Earth Care to give people the opportunity to choose recycled paper over virgin pulp paper because recycled is the ecologically sound alternative," explains Carol Magee, who organized the local Sierra Club group.

Earth Care's mail order catalog features recycled stationery, cards, and gift wrapping paper decorated with attractive nature designs. For the office it offers envelopes, photocopy paper, computer paper, and printing papers all made from reclaimed waste in a variety of colors, weights, and sizes. The catalog also has articles on how recycled paper is made, why it is environmentally sound and other interesting information.

By choosing recycled paper you will help to promote a clean environment and a sustainable society. For a copy of Earth Care's free catalog, write: Earth Care Paper Co., 325 Beech Lane, Dept. 168, Harbor Springs, MI 49740 or call (616) 526-7003.

In addition to helping the environment by using recycled paper, you will also be contributing to Community Service, Inc. Earth Care pays us a percentage of sales generated by our members and contacts. If you live near our office in Yellow Springs, you may see the Earth Care catalog and purchase directly from us, as we carry the full line of note cards and stationery.



Twin Streams Center

AN EXPERIMENT IN DEMOCRACY

by Ernest Morgan

A small but highly significant social and economic experiment is taking place in the south. For years many American industries set up branch plants there where labor was cheap. Today it is common for these plants to be closed, often because labor was cheaper still in Colombia or Taiwan. Such closings are disastrous, both for the workers involved and for their communities.

Started in 1972 by Weston Hare and others, Twin Streams Educational Center, Inc. was formed to meet this challenge. Twin Streams has been addressing issues of economic self-reliance in North Carolina for 15 years--mostly in the area of worker ownership. Its role is to call together the displaced workers, along with leaders in their communities, and help develop plans whereby the workers themselves take over the plants and reopen them under cooperative management. The job is a complex one, involving finance, production management and marketing.

In 1973, Twin Streams became a tax-exempt corporation. After 6 years of planning and work, a member-built log cabin, designed as a residential facility for 20, was completed in 1979. In March of that same year the cabin burned from a fire of unknown origin, but the center survived in spirit and actuality, through the people who had come together to form Twin Streams. Their experiential education focus was catalysed through a loan of the fire insurance to Workers Owned Sewing Co. in November 1979, pointing to their continuing community economic involvement.* For the last five years, Twin Streams has concentrated on the development of worker cooperatives and the creation of regional and international linkages which are necessary to help sustain these cooperatives.

Already a dozen active worker-owned enterprises are functioning in North Carolina, several of them established through the help and guidance of Twin Streams. These include several textile plants and a number of printing, building and service enterprises.

In some cases new businesses are started from scratch. In other cases Twin Streams responds to danger signals from a local business threatened with failure. Sometimes seminars are held and contacts are established between different groups travelling the same road.

Twin Streams has drawn heavily on the philosophy and concepts of the Danish Folk School Movement, which provides occasion for people to come together to deal with their problems and develop a sense of unity. It has drawn inspiration also from Highlander Education and Research Center at New Market, Tennessee, which has a long history of training people for empowerment and social change.

Though operating at the grass roots, Twin Streams also encourages a world view. It gathers information on cooperative economic models in other countries and promotes inter-visitation between different groups. Close contact has been established with the Belize Agency for Rural Development (BARD). Plans include international marketing of cooperative products, such as Nicaraguan coffee.

At the very center of the process, as carried on by Twin Streams, is education. The workers must learn, through group experience and counselling, the attitude and behaviour necessary for them to assume the effective operation of their own business. The crisis of a plant closing, or related economic disaster can, with appropriate counselling, provide the dynamic for such learning. The special skill and main role of Twin Streams is in providing the necessary counselling and encouragement. This, as previously mentioned, it draws from the Folk School Movement to a large degree.

The first stage of the education process is to instill a vision--a dream--of what might happen. The best way to do this is through sharing the knowledge of what other workers have done. Happily, there is much to share! Once the vision exists, and hope has been aroused, an ongoing and self-conscious work relationship among the worker owners is established, to assure the effective incorporation of their skills and the effective direction of their activities.

Then comes the nitty gritty. One phase is the financial. This means talking with banks,

meeting the town leadership (for loans, block grants, community development funds)--activities that will link financing with sound business structure. This phase involves role playing, pre-planning meetings and local grass-root fundraising efforts. These activities not only raise money but call forth energy/activity in the workers as they come together in a new working group.

Step by step come the by-laws, working policies and duties of worker-owner members with selected exercises as the discussion/interaction method for this phase. In this process, Twin Streams is an organizational resource, following a fine line between guidance and leadership.

Twin Streams is keenly aware of the problems and difficulties inherent in developing successful workplace democracy and has developed effective procedures for meeting these problems. Wes Hare, Director of Twin Streams, remarks:

"This country, and particularly the south, does not have a pattern of cooperative experience which is basic to their background. This is contrasted with Mondragon, Spain, where the development of economic principles naturally followed the pattern of cooperation that was within the lifestyle of the Basque citizens. Workers in our culture are alienated by many factors...particularly age, race, sex, class...and have been competitive within their particular work situations."

Hare goes on to stress the necessity of a "movement" and to emphasize the need for a variety of organizational support mechanisms. His searching comments on the needs and problems of workplace democracy are set forth in an educational statement, which is available from Twin Streams.

Twin Streams is, to the best of my knowledge, unique in American life. It has the potential to serve as a model for other regions. I am concerned that Twin Streams is crippled for lack of funds needed to carry on its valuable work. Those of us who know this education center and Weston Hare (he was a resource person at the Community Service conference on "Democracy in the Workplace" in 1983) encourage you to support the work of this organization by tax-deductible contributions or by

inviting Wes to work in your community. For further information about Twin Streams or for its help write or call: Twin Streams Educational Center, 243 Flemington St., Chapel Hill, NC 27514; 919/929-3316.

* *Making Production, -Making Democracy* is a case study of the Workers Owned Sewing Company. It chronicles the educational process of the employees who, with limited skills and no knowledge of worker ownership, turned the plant into a successful worker-managed production cooperative. This booklet is available from Community Service for \$3.00 post-paid.



Concerning Consensus

by Jane Morgan

At last year's annual membership meeting, the question of how consensus works was brought up by a new participant since our meetings are conducted in this manner rather than by voting.

From the "New Environment Bulletin", issue 136, November 1986, from Syracuse, New York, we find in an article by Harry Schwarzlander, the following definition and explanation of consensus which may be helpful:

"Consensus is a decision-making process for making full use of the available resources and resolving conflicts creatively--without voting--and for reaching a decision with which each one can agree."

Major steps in the consensus process were identified as follows: gathering viewpoints

and information; discussion; synthesis of proposals/ideas and/or development of new ones. It involves input by the whole group on an equal basis; also, a facilitator who seeks to identify a common ground or "sense of the meeting." Compare this to the old order where we have debate and persuasion. But "persuasion" can be a type of coercion. On the other hand, consensus does not necessarily imply unanimity.

Things to avoid in a consensus process are:

- a) arguing for one's own position.
- b) assuming a winning/losing stance.
- c) ending up with a stalemate--look for more acceptable solutions.
- d) steering away from conflicts--seek out disagreements.
- e) feeling the need to reward someone who has stood aside to permit reaching consensus.

If consensus or "clearness" cannot be reached, there are several ways to proceed: a) postponement of the decision may be in order; b) one or two people may be willing to stand aside from the decision; or c) a new way might be sought. The consensus method is most successful in groups who value their association highly.

The above expression is close to my experience with this procedure in Friends (Quaker) business meetings. It is important to the success of this decision-making process to have a facilitator or clerk to chair the meeting to sense when the group may be approaching "clearness" (or not) on a particular subject. Then he or she should clearly express the "sense of the meeting" so those present can say they agree and the secretary can record a clear decision. The minute, which should be recorded at the meeting, should be read and reworded or added to at the time. Sometimes the decision has to be postponed till another meeting to reach agreement. This seems more democratic than voting, especially with a 49-51 vote.



Book Reviews



COMMUNITY DREAMS: Ideas for Enriching Neighborhood and Community Life by Bill Berkowitz. Impact Publishers, P.O. Box 1094, San Luis Obispo, CA 93406. 1984. 225 pp., paper. Available from Community Service for \$9.95 postpaid.

Bill Berkowitz, a community mental health psychologist and teacher of community and psychology, has taken a fresh look at community and potential resources in his book, Community Dreams. His purpose is crystal clear from the beginning as when he writes:

Someone decides to start a bank of dreams. He thinks what's needed is some way to convert low-voltage goodwill into high-voltage action. He will be a transformer, a currency converter. He will track down small-scale, local-level, non-technical, low-cost community ideas from his imagination and his experience, and from his friends and from around the country and deposit them into a bank of vignettes, fragments, thought starters, sparks. Then he'll open for business. Anyone can take out loans or make withdrawals. The idea is to give all his assets away.

Too utopian in concept? Not according to the author who fills the pages of his book with creative, practical ideas mostly small in scale and low in cost. His dream topics cover such areas as skills, neighborhoods, exchanges, street life, energy, health, support groups, festivals, employment, arts and many other subjects. His ideas range from being eminently sensible to delightfully whimsical. Several of the more interesting ones are town-owned bicycle fleets, solar barnraisings, sidewalk universities (learn how to lay bricks by watching), edible landscapes, community centers that serve derelicts without a lot of red tape, free stores of industrial scrap, dump picking with city approval, youth hostels in public schools, carless Sundays, passing food around from one institution to another, a hot line for vegetarians or people who love jokes, a swap shop with no supervision (take in what you don't want and leave with what you do want), a

street storyteller, children being allowed to vote, a good Samaritan van that picks up hitchhikers, busses with snacks and seats that face each other for conversation, free wellness clinics, free coffee on the turnpikes, and free raspberry tarts for motorists who are backed up in traffic, compliments of the overstocked local bakery.

This is not a book for people with dull imaginations or for scholars wanting impressive quotes and statistics (although Mr. Berkowitz does provide some of them in the section on "Notes"). Instead, Community Dreams is a book for individuals who dare to believe that with a little bit of love, trust, cooperation, caring and sharing, communities can actually become places that truly meet the needs of its residents. Reading this book, one is reminded of Robert F. Kennedy's words, "Some men see things as they are and say why, I dream things that never were and say, why not?"

--Betty Crumrine

Bill Berkowitz will be the keynote speaker at this year's Community Service conference entitled "The Self-Reliant Community" (see page 1).



COMMUNITY IS POSSIBLE: Repairing America's Roots by Harry C. Boyte. Harper & Row Publishers, 10 E. 53rd St., New York, NY 10022. 1984. 219 pp., paper, \$6.95.

This book is very adept and intellectual about the history of populist movements and their very different meaning and context in today's world. It would serve as a good foundation for a discussion of citizen politics. Yet I recommend this book if only to read the section which describes the transformation of Cochran Gardens, a public housing tenement in St. Louis. The transformation of this dilapidated, crime-ridden complex, which was slated

for demolition by the city, began with the conviction and determination of a woman named Bertha Gilkey.

Gilkey was elected as chair of the tenants' organization at the age of 20. Fed up with the graffiti, trash, crime, filth, and unresponsiveness of the Housing Authority, Gilkey set out to "turn things around." She describes the condition of Cochran Gardens at that time:

There was indifference, born of fear, among residents themselves. It wasn't nothing to be going on the elevator and you see someone laying down....You'd say, 'What are you doing?' They don't say nothing. They'd be shot. People would just pass by the body. Nobody would even call the ambulance...Nobody even got upset.' ...She remembers older people barricaded in their rooms. 'One old lady hadn't had a bath in months. She met me at the door with a gun. She was eating out of cans...You could see the fear in the children's eyes when it got real bad. On a real hot day like today, you wouldn't see anybody outside. You could feel the crime, almost cut it with a knife.'

Today, with the cooperation of the tenants, the city and a 5 1/2 million dollar loan from the Urban Development Action Grant, Cochran Gardens is completely renovated--with flowers, gardens, courtyards that face each other, a community center. The building is managed by the tenants. They have developed educational programs, a day-care center for very young mothers, and an apprenticeship program in the building trades for teenagers which began with the renovation of the building and has progressed to involve many of the community businesses.

A regained self-respect and a sense of control over their own lives was key to the success of Cochran Gardens. Gilkey was a successful leader where an outside organizer or government agency could not be because as Gilkey herself says, "I came from the projects and am one of them." This self-help is the common thread that runs throughout the book--Boyte continually discovered that "Indeed, whatever resources might be lavished on communities, the evidence was clear that neighborhoods could not be rescued from outside; renewal had to begin within."

Rebuilding self-esteem and emphasizing the positive are important themes that appear in all the examples of citizen action. A sense of history also helps to create and maintain a spirit of community. Boyte talks a lot of the original idea of "commonwealth" and the immigrants who bound together out of necessity and a shared tradition.

This country also has a strong tradition of individual freedom. We are urged to follow our personal dreams and "look out for Number One." The land of opportunity and progress has become synonymous with acquiring material wealth.

These dual images of individual advancement and mutual support have always been strong, contrasting values in America. The emphasis on individualism, however, has served to erode our sense of power in government decision-making. We are conditioned to tend to our own daily lives and let the politicians do our thinking and planning for us. Frequent instances of bureaucratic red-tape can make anyone feel powerless to change the system.

This is the beauty of Boyte's book however. Each chapter is a story of a different project undertaken by ordinary citizens to improve their community. Examples include the Center for Independent Living, a community of disabled people who not only live in the center, but also manage it, obtain funding and provide services to other disabled people. Also, Communities Organized for Public Service (COPS)--a group which routinely takes on City Hall and wins--hundreds of millions of dollars worth of improvements in streets, drainage, facilities and cleanup have been gained for poorer neighborhoods in San Antonio, Texas. COPS has been called the most powerful and effective community group in the country. Boyte also includes a chapter on the alternative intentional communities of Koinonia and Jubilee in Georgia and the ARC community in Minnesota.

Boyte clearly shows that a shared purpose; a community effort can overcome even the most inert bureaucracy--in fact, many of the projects were organized and established completely outside of the governmental system, as Bertha Gilkey and the tenants' association showed by taking up their own brushes and paint and setting up their own standards.

Community is hard work in America, it's no longer a natural development of the neighborhood or township one lives in. Boyte's vignettes eloquently and triumphantly prove that not only is community possible but it is an effective, vital, thriving reality in places all over this country.

--Theresa W. Fallon

Readers Write



ABOUT OUR BOOKS

I wish you could have been here, or I there with you, when I saw the material you sent me in answer to my request. How excited and delighted I was at seeing that wonderful old book, The Gothic. I would probably have hugged you, right then and there! That afternoon I read all of the text of the book and then the xeroxed articles. Now from time to time I go back and read again in order to understand better how this special theory of money management works in a given society or area or community.

Old books often contain more valuable ideas than contemporary books. This old one has already helped me by showing in detail one way that money can be made to circulate instead of being hoarded. I think I will now look in the library for a good history book on the period of The Gothic and for some of the specific references Hugo Fack gives.

Wouldn't it be nice to be able to order The Gothic today, even at a higher price than when it was printed? Thanks for your help.

--Jeannette F. Lund, Astoria, Oregon

EDITOR'S NOTE: A reproduction of The Gothic is now available from Community Service for \$2.50 postpaid.

I continue to enjoy your publication.... The last few evenings I have been reading Arthur Morgan's The Long Road again--it seems one can go back to it every few years and get some sane thoughts from it to help one in these days.

--Madeline Williams, British Columbia



NEW MEMBERS

I would like to be a member of Community Service Inc. and receive your (our) newsletter and booklist. I am a great fan of Arthur Morgan and am delighted to hear about this service.

--Will Bason, Check, VA

Having read The Small Community, I am very happy to have found out that you are carrying out the work of Arthur Morgan!

I am writing to request membership. I am especially eager to receive a copy of your newsletter. I am enclosing our information sheets which describe "Making Contact," the network I initiated to enable families growing without schooling to get in touch with each other to create community. At present there are approximately 40 families, nationwide. Looking towards our fruitful alliance.

--Lauren McElroy, Tucson, AZ



EDITOR'S NOTE: An article on Ms. McElroy's homeschooling network, "Making Contact" will appear in the next issue of the Community Service Newsletter.





Announcements

COMMUNITARIANISM CONFERENCE

The International Communal Studies Association announces that plans are underway for an International Communitarianism Conference at New Lanark, Scotland in July 1988. New Lanark, located in a beautiful valley on the River Clyde, is renowned for its associations with Robert Owen. Most of the buildings that existed in the early nineteenth century remain today. The interdisciplinary conference will offer a rare opportunity for both scholars and practitioners to learn and exchange ideas about communitarianism in Europe, past and present. The conference will look at utopian communities as a continuing tradition. Because of its New Lanark location, utopian socialism will be an important theme.

The main conference program will extend over three days (to include an initial tour of New Lanark and an optional visit to Edinburgh). After the New Lanark conference, a six day tour of utopian landmarks in Britain will be arranged with two optional modules. This tour will include Iona and Findhorn communities in Scotland and Newtown and Ironbridge in England, as well as other community sites old and new.

For more information write to: Dennis Hardy, Head of School of Geography and Planning Middlesex Poly., Queensway, Enfield, Middlesex (EN 3 4SF), ENGLAND.



ARTHUR MORGAN SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY

Plans are underway for a gala birthday celebration marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of Arthur Morgan School. The celebration will be held during the Fourth of July weekend. Organizers request alumni bring photographs and slides from their days at AMS. Lots of time will be available for informal get-togethers. Camping, motels and hospitality in Celo Community members' homes are available. Send for a registration form: Joyce Johnson, c/o AMS, 1901 Hannah Branch Rd., Burnsville, NC 28714.

Friends Music Camp

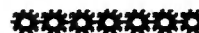
Music Quakerism Community

Friends Music Camp invites inquiries about its summer program for 10-18 year olds. The camp, which features music, Quaker experience and community, meets at Olney Friends School in Barnesville, Ohio. Dates in 1987 are July 12-August 9. For more information and brochure, write: FMC, P.O. Box 427, Yellow Springs, OH 45387; or call 513/767-1311.



COMMUNITY

Triform, affiliated to the Camphill Movement, offers training to learning disabled young adults. Centered around 80 acres in the upper Hudson Valley, Triform is community-based, where social development and education are harmoniously united through farming, gardening, homemaking skills, woodworking, weaving, as well as artistic and academic courses--education is furthered on many levels. We are now 32 people, but steadily expanding. For further information, please write to: Margrit Metraux, Triform, R.D. 4, Box 151, Water St. Rd., Hudson, NY 12534.



COMMUNITY-BUILDING WORKSHOP

A workshop on the new communities of the '80's will be held on the summer solstice (June 21-26) in the Grand Tetons of Wyoming. Corrinne McLaughlin, co-author of Builders of the Dawn, and co-founder of Sirius Community has lectured on this subject at communities and universities around the country for the past 9 years.

During the 6 day workshop they will discuss the benefits and challenges of community living and current trends and innovations in communities around the country. Guidelines for building communities wherever you are--city, suburbs, workplace--will be shared, based on interviews with successful community founders. The workshop will include

experiential exercises, guided meditation and a slideshow on communities.

Cost for the workshop is \$285 (food and accommodations extra). Free camping available. For more information contact: Grand Institute, P.O. Box 277, Moose, WY 83012; or call 1-800-345-4486.



TEACHERS NEEDED

Full and part-time teachers needed at Valley School, a parent-governed K-6 school. Set in the Monogahelia National Forest in a town of 10,000. Looking for outgoing, creative, self-motivated individuals to start fall of '87. Send resume to: Valley School, P.O. Box 83, Elkins, WV 26241.



NEWSLETTER DELAY

Sorry this newsletter is late due to circumstances beyond our control. Theresa was hospitalized for a week learning how to care for her body after learning she has diabetes. She is back and well and happy and planning to move on to a more challenging job. We shall miss her very much but trust this move will be good for her and for us.



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Staff

Jane Morgan.....Director/Editor
Theresa Wilhelm Fallon.....Office Manager

Membership

Membership is a means of supporting and sharing the work of Community Service. The basic \$15 annual membership contribution includes a subscription to our bi-monthly NEWSLETTER and 10% off all Community Service-published literature. Larger contributions are always needed however, and smaller ones will be gladly accepted. Community Service is a non-profit corporation which depends on contributions to run its operation. All contributions are appreciated, needed and tax deductible. Due to added postage costs, overseas membership is \$20 in U.S. currency.

Editor's Note

We welcome letters to the editor (under 300 words) and articles (700-1500 words) about any notable communities or people who are improving the quality of life in their communities. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if you wish the article returned. The only compensation we can offer is the satisfaction of seeing your words in print and knowing you have helped spread encouraging and/or educational information.

Address Changes

If there is an error on your mailing label, please send the old label and any corrections to us promptly. It increases our cost greatly if the Post Office notifies us of moves, not to mention that we like hearing from our members and friends!

Have Your Friends Seen the Newsletter?

Please send the names and addresses of your friends who might enjoy receiving a sample NEWSLETTER and booklist. (If you wish specific issues sent, please send .50 per copy.)

Editor's Note #2

We occasionally exchange our mailing list with a group with similar purposes such as the Arthur Morgan School at Celo or Communities Magazine. If you do not wish us to give your name to anyone, please let us know.

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You can tell when your Community Service membership expires by looking at the month and year in the upper left corner of your mailing label. Please renew your membership now if it has expired or will expire before 6/87. The minimum membership contribution is \$15 per year. We do not send individual reminders to renew.

Community Service Inc.
P.O. Box 243
Yellow Springs, OH 45387

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